

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) **EP 0 840 585 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
03.01.2001 Bulletin 2001/01

(51) Int Cl.7: **A61F 13/56**
// A61F13/15

(21) Application number: **96923139.8**

(86) International application number:
PCT/SE96/00855

(22) Date of filing: **27.06.1996**

(87) International publication number:
WO 97/02799 (30.01.1997 Gazette 1997/06)

(54) **A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING FASTENER-DEVICE ELEMENTS AND ELEMENTS
MANUFACTURED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE METHOD**

**VERFAHREN UM VORSCHLUSSVORRICHTUNGSELEMENTE HERNSTELLEN UND ELEMENTE,
DIE ANHAND DES VERFAHRENS HERGESTELLT WERDEN**

**PROCEDE DE FABRICATION D'ELEMENTS DE DISPOSITIF D'ATTACHE ET ELEMENTS
FABRIQUES CONFORMEMENT AU PROCEDE**

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE ES FR IT NL SE

(72) Inventor: **WIDLUND, Urban**
S-435 43 Mölnlycke (SE)

(30) Priority: **07.07.1995 SE 9502494**

(74) Representative: **Hyltner, Jan-Olof et al**
Albihns Patentbyrå Stockholm AB,
P.O.Box 5581
114 85 Stockholm (SE)

(43) Date of publication of application:
13.05.1998 Bulletin 1998/20

(73) Proprietor: **SCA Hygiene Products AB**
405 03 Göteborg (SE)

(56) References cited:
EP-A- 0 262 447 **SE-B- 384 317**

EP 0 840 585 B1

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a method of manufacturing fastener-device elements which are intended to be fastened to side-parts of an absorbent article of the kind which includes a central part and front and rear side-parts that project out from said central part, so as to enable front and rear side parts to be mutually joined on one and the same side of the central part of said article.

[0002] The front and rear sides of a donned diaper are normally fastened together with the aid of fastener tabs. Although such adhesive fasteners have many good points, they also have certain drawbacks, such as their sensitivity to contaminants, their tendency to fasten in the "wrong" place, and so on. It has been suggested in recent times that these adhesive fasteners should be replaced with mechanical fasteners, such as press studs or the like; see for instance EP-A2 0 262 447 and US-A 5,269,776.

[0003] A general object of the present invention is to provide elements for such fastener devices, essentially with no waste of material and in a manner which will enable application of the fastener-device elements to a diaper to be integrated readily in continuous diaper manufacturing processes. Another object of the invention is to enable such fastener-device elements to be produced from rolls of material. A further object of the invention is to improve the flexibility of this type of fastener-device element while retaining a large anchorage surface.

[0004] These objects are achieved in accordance with the invention with a method of the kind defined in the independent Claims 1, 2 and 3. Further advantageous features of the methods are stated in subclaims 4-8.

[0005] The invention also relates to fastener-device elements that are intended to be fastened to the side-parts of an absorbent article of the kind which includes a central part and front and rear side-parts projecting therefrom, so as to enable the front and the rear side-parts to be joined together on the same side of the central part of the article, said element including one row or string of fastener devices, characterized in that each fastener-device element along one side parallel with the row or the string of fastener devices includes a row of outwardly projecting identically shaped tongues. Such an element has great flexibility and also a large anchorage area.

[0006] According to one preferred embodiment of the invention, the side of the element that contains the tongues has an undulating outer contour. Furthermore, each tongue in the row of tongues includes a stud or button and the row of studs or buttons extends along the longitudinal centre line of the undulations that are delimited by the side containing the tongues. The buttons or studs extend over the full width of the tongues.

[0007] According to one variant, the row or the string of fastener devices extends on one side of the tongues.

[0008] The invention will now be described in more

detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a schematic view of a donned diaper that is provided with fastener devices according to a first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a view from above of a piece of web-like material intended for the manufacture of fastener-device elements for the front side-part of the diaper shown in Figure 1;

Fig. 3 is a section view taken on the line III-III in Figure 2;

Fig. 4 is a view from above of two fastener-device elements spaced mutually apart;

Figs. 5 and 6, Figs. 7 and 8, Figs. 9 and 10 are views of a fastener device element similar to the views of Figures 2 and 4 respectively according to further embodiments of the invention; and

Figs. 11-13 show alternative embodiments of inventive fastener devices that include hook-like fastener means.

[0009] Figure 1 shows a diaper 1 which has been donned by the wearer with the diaper placed around the wearer's bottom and the rear and front parts 2 and 3 of the diaper fastened together with the aid of coacting fastener-device elements 4 and 5 attached to the front and the rear parts of the diaper respectively. Only the left side-parts 2 and 3 of the front and the rear of the diaper are shown in the Figure. The left part of Figure 4 shows one such fastener-device element 4 in larger scale. The fastener-device element 4 includes a row of upstanding studs 6 which are attached to a row of tongues 7 that project laterally outwards from a generally rectangular base part 8. The fastener-device element 4 is made from a pliable material, for instance a pliable thermoplastic material, and is attached to the outside of the front side-part 2 of the diaper in some suitable manner, for instance is welded or glued thereto. The fastener element 5 that coacts with the fastener element 4 includes a row of eyes 9 which extend laterally from the base-part 10 and which are located at the same distance from one another as the spacing between the studs 6 in the row of studs on the element 4. In order to enable the eyes 9 to be threaded easily over the studs 6, the outer ends of the eyes are conveniently joined together by means of a common cross-piece (not shown) so as to enable all eyes to be threaded on all studs simultaneously. This cross-piece may have the form of an elongated two-layer laminate with the outer parts of the eyes fastened between the laminating layers.

[0010] The fastener element to be fastened to the front side-parts of the diapers are manufactured from a

web-like material 11 which includes a central, outwardly projecting and longitudinally extending rib 12 having a rounded upper side and laterally projecting flanges 13, as illustrated in Figures 2 and 3. The fastener elements are produced from the material web by making in the web 11 a central, longitudinally extending wave-shaped slit 14 and a plurality of transverse slits 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. The wave-shaped slit 14 has a sinusoidal wave shape and the transverse slits extend at right angles from respective sides of the web 11 to a respective wave trough on the left side of the slit 14 and a respective wave crest on the right side of said slit. The transverse slits 15, 17, 19 that extend from the left side of the web 11 as seen in Figure 2 are displaced one and one-half wavelength in the longitudinal direction of the web in relation to adjacent transverse slits 16, 18 that extend from the right side of the web. The distances between the transverse slits that depart from the left side and the right side of the web 11 respectively are such that the number of wave crests between the left transverse slits 15, 17 and 19, respectively are equal to the number of wave troughs between the transverse slits 16, 18 departing from the right side of the web. Slitting of the web in this way will result in pairs of fastener elements having mutually opposing tongues. One such pair of fastener elements is shown in Figure 4, said pair of elements having been obtained by separating the left and the right pieces cut from the web 11 and thereafter displacing said parts longitudinally in relation to one another, such that the wave troughs of the left piece will lie opposite the wave troughs of the second piece, i.e. so that the tongues of the pair of fastener elements obtained by slitting the web will lie opposite one another. As shown in Figure 1, the left fastener-device element is fastened to the left side-part of the diaper 1 and the right fastener-device element is fastened to the right side-part of said diaper.

[0011] The aforescribed method enables the application of fastener-device elements to be integrated with the continuous crosswise production of diapers, in which the diaper blanks move along the process line with their longitudinal axis at right angles to the conveyor or conveyors on which the blanks are advanced through the line, by virtue of the fact that the right and the left side-parts of the diaper blanks on which the pairs of fastener-device elements are to be applied lie adjacent one another. This integration enables the web material shown in Figure 2 to be slit on site at the place where the fastener-device elements obtained by the slitting operation are to be applied. For instance, the web material can be caused to move at right angles to the direction of movement of the underlying web of diaper blanks. When the right front side-part of a diaper blank is located opposite one of the right-hand pieces slit from the web material 11, this right-hand piece is pressed against the side-part of said diaper blank. Subsequent movement of the web of diaper blanks will then bring the left-hand front side-part of the blank to a position opposite one of the left-hand pieces slit from the material web 11 and

this left-hand piece is pressed onto the left front side-part so as to be affixed therewith. Because the web material 11 has moved at right angles relative to the web of diaper blanks, the mutually opposing tongues 7 of the fastener-device elements can be positioned opposite one another, by moving the web material 11 at the appropriate speed. The aforescribed fastener-device elements can thus be applied to the diaper blanks relatively easily without interfering with the diaper manufacturing process in any way.

[0012] The aforescribed method also enables the application of fastener-device elements to be integrated with a continuous diaper manufacturing process in which the diapers are advanced in the direction of their length axis. For instance, when the diapers are advanced in their length direction, the material web 11 can be moved in the same direction as the web of diaper blanks and be divided along its length into two separate webs by making the wave-shaped cut along the length of the material web, whereafter individual fastener-device elements can be slit out and applied to the side-parts of respective diaper blanks.

[0013] Figures 9 and 10 illustrate an alternative method of slitting a material web, here referenced 11', similar to the material web 11 shown in Figures 2 and 3. In the case of this variant, the wave-shaped slit 14' has the form of a square wave with rounded crests and troughs and the transverse slits 15'-19' and 20 connect with the wave-shaped section 14' at straight parts of the square wave. Delimiting transverse slits are displaced relative to one another through one-half of a wavelength in the longitudinal direction.

[0014] It will be understood that fastener-device elements fastened to the rear side-parts of the diaper and coacting with the aforesaid pair of stud-provided fastener-device elements can be manufactured in the same way from smooth web material, by forming a longitudinally extending row of stud holes in the material and then slitting or cutting the material web in the same manner as that described above.

[0015] Figures 5 and 6 illustrate a second embodiment of an inventive method, in views similar to the views shown in Figures 2 and 4 respectively. As in the case of the first embodiment, fastener-device elements are manufactured by slitting a web of material 21, which in the illustrated case includes a central, longitudinally extending row of studs 22 instead of the web-mounted rib 12 shown in Figure 2. A longitudinally extending wave-shaped slit 23 and transverse slits 24, 25 are made in the material web 21. As opposed to the embodiment earlier described with reference to Figures 2-4, the transverse slits made from each side of the material web are located opposite one another in the longitudinal direction of said web and are located at the same distance apart. Figure 6 illustrates a pair of fastener-device elements 26, 27 with the elements shown separated from one another. As in the earlier case, the fastener-device element 26 shown on the left of the Figure is ap-

plied to the left front side-part of a diaper, while the element 27 shown on the right of the Figure is applied to the right front side-part of the diaper.

[0016] Application of the pairs of fastener-device elements 26, 27 manufactured from the material web 21 onto the diaper blanks can be integrated readily with the process line for lengthwise and crosswise diaper manufacture in essentially the same way as that described with reference to Figures 2-4.

[0017] Figures 7 and 8 illustrate schematically a third embodiment of the invention, wherein the only difference from the earlier described embodiments is that the material web 28 includes two longitudinally extending rows 29, 30 of fastener-device elements. The wave-shaped slit 31 is made between these rows 29, 30 and the transverse slits 35, 36 extend across the full width of the material web 28.

[0018] There are also produced in this case pairs of fastener-device elements 32, 33 which are intended to be fastened to the mutually opposing front side-parts of a diaper. The fastener-device elements are preferably applied so that the fastener devices will be located close to the edge of the side-part of the diaper, irrespective of whether the fastener devices are located on the outwardly projecting tongues or on the base part. For this reason, the fastener-device elements 32 shown on the left of Figure 8 can, in this case, be applied to the right front side-part of a diaper while the element 33 shown on the right of the Figure can be applied to the left front side-part. Application can be effected in essentially the same way as that described above with reference to the other embodiments of pairs of fastener-device elements, but with the difference that the fastener-device element 32 shown on the left of Figure 8 is pressed fixedly onto the right front side-part of a diaper blank before the fastener-device element 33 shown on the right of the Figure is pressed fixedly onto the left side-part of the diaper blank when said side-part is positioned opposite the element 33 as a result of movement of the diaper blanks in the process line.

[0019] The fastener device string 29, 30 may be comprised of rows of studs or equivalent mechanical fasteners, although the strings may also consist in adhesive strings.

[0020] As an alternative to studs, the strings 29, 30 may consist in hook-shaped elements which extend along the full length of the fastener-device elements after having slit the material web. Figures 11 and 12 are cross-sectional views which show respectively two different examples of such coacting hook elements 37, 38 and 39, 40. The hooks 37 and 38 in Figure 11 are held connected by the tension generated in the waist of the diaper formed by the diaper parts held together by said fastener devices, while the hooks 39, 40 of the Figure 12 embodiment have a form which requires them to be resiliently deformed before they can be mutually disconnected from their article fastening position shown in Figure 12. The hook connection shown in Figure 12 is held

intact by the spring action of the hooks 39, 40 even when no load acts on the connection.

[0021] All of the aforescribed fastener-device elements have the form of essentially rectangular pieces which include tongues that project out from one side. As a result, the fastener elements will be more flexible in the plane of said elements than corresponding elements that have a rectangular shape but the same area. Such fastener elements can be affixed to the casing sheet of a diaper without stiffening the diaper unduly in the region where the fastener-device elements are attached while, at the same time, satisfying the requirement of a relatively large surface area for attachment of the fastener-device elements.

[0022] Furthermore, all studs or other types of fastener devices required on a diaper side-part are carried by one single fastener-device element, which is thereby relatively large. There is less risk of a child swallowing a fastener device, and the fastening devices can be secured more readily than in the case when each fastening device is attached individually to a diaper.

[0023] The described method of manufacturing such fastener-device elements is easy to carry out and, as earlier mentioned, application of the fastener-device element onto respective diapers can be integrated with a diaper manufacturing process line without disturbing the process. Furthermore, there is essentially no wastage of material when manufacturing the fastener-device elements, which is highly beneficial from the aspect of cost.

[0024] The described fastener-device elements may, of course, be applied to the rear side-parts of the diaper instead of its front side-parts as described above. Mechanical fastening devices other than studs, buttons and hooks may also be used, such as the male or female parts of Velcro® fasteners, for instance. The wave-shaped slit may have other wave shapes than those shown in the described exemplifying embodiments. The fastener-device elements may also be applied to other diaper-like products, such as incontinence guards, pants-type diapers (trainers) or pants-type sanitary napkins, and pants which include a diaper insert. The slits illustrated in the drawings have a regular wave shape, i.e. have constant amplitude and wave shape, although these parameters may, of course, be varied periodically. The invention therefore includes both regular and irregular wave shapes that are cutout in a periodically repeated pattern. It will be seen from Figure 13 and its associated text that it may at times be desirable to provide fastener-device elements of mutually different lengths, in which case the cutting or slitting pattern will produce pairs of fastener elements that have different numbers of outwardly projecting tongues, this variant also being encompassed by the present invention. Furthermore, the choice of wave shape, fastener-device element and the pattern in which the transverse slits are made can be totally independent of one another. For instance, the string of fastener-device blanks in Figure 2 may consist

in a string of adhesive. These parameters can thus be freely combined. The invention is therefore limited solely by the contents of the following Claims.

Claims

1. A method of manufacturing fastener elements for fastening devices that are intended to be affixed to side-parts (2, 3) of an absorbent article (1) which includes a central part and front and rear side-parts (2, 3) which project out from respective sides of said central part, so as to enable the front and rear side-parts on one and the same side of the central part of the article to be joined together, **characterized** by making a central, longitudinally extending wave-shaped slit (23) in a material web (21) which includes one row of fastening devices (22) which extends in the longitudinal direction of the material web, by extending the wave-shaped slit (23) laterally beyond the row of fastening devices (22) on both sides thereof and causing the longitudinally extending centre line thereof to coincidence with the longitudinally extending centre line of the row of fastening devices and by making transversal slits (24, 25) which connect with the wave-shaped slit on both sides thereof, said transverse slits being mutually spaced in the longitudinal direction of the material web with a continuously repeated spacing sequence.
2. A method of manufacturing fastener elements for fastening devices that are intended to be affixed to side-parts (2, 3) of an absorbent article (1) which includes a central part and front and rear side-parts (2, 3) which project out from respective sides of said central part, so as to enable the front and rear side-parts on one and the same side of the central part of the article to be joined together, **characterized** by making a central, longitudinally extending wave-shaped slit (31) in a material web (28) which includes two continuous strings (29, 30) of fastening devices which extend in the longitudinal direction of the material web, and by making transversal slits (35, 36) which connect with the wave-shaped slit on both sides thereof, said transverse slits being mutually spaced in the longitudinal direction of the material web with a continuously repeated spacing sequence.
3. A method of manufacturing fastener elements for fastening devices that are intended to be affixed to side-parts (2, 3) of an absorbent article (1) which includes a central part and front and rear side-parts (2, 3) which project out from respective sides of said central part, so as to enable the front and rear side-parts on one and the same side of the central part of the article to be joined together, **characterized**

by making a central, longitudinally extending wave-shaped slit (14; 14') in a material web (11; 11') which includes one single centre string of fastening-device blanks (12; 12') which extends in the longitudinal direction of the material web, and by causing the wave-shaped slit (14; 14') to extend transversely outside the string (12; 12') of fastener-device blanks on both sides of said string and by making transversal slits (15-20; 15'20') which connect with the wave-shaped slit on both sides thereof, said transverse slits being mutually spaced in the longitudinal direction of the material web with a continuously repeated spacing sequence.

4. A method according to any one of Claims 1-3, **characterized** by making the wave-shaped slit (14; 14'; 23; 31) so that the wave formed has a constant amplitude and shape in the material web (11; 21; 28).
5. A method according to Claim 3, **characterized** by terminating the transverse slits (15-20; 15', 20') on one side of the longitudinal centre line of the wave-shaped slit in the wave crests of the wave-shaped slit and terminating the transverse slit on the other side of said centre line in wave troughs of the wave-shaped slit.
6. A method according to any one of the preceding Claims, **characterized** by spacing mutually sequential transverse slits on one and the same side of the wave-shaped slit (15, 17, 19; 16, 18, 20 respectively) at a distance such that the aforesaid slitting of the material web will produce on one side of the wave-shaped slit (14) a material piece which includes the same number of wave crests as the number of wave troughs in each material piece produced on the other side of said material web.
7. A method according to Claim 1, **characterized** by causing adjacent transverse slits (24, 25) on both sides of the wave-shaped slit (23) to pass through the same points on the longitudinal symmetry line of the wave-shaped slit; and by causing the transverse slits to be located mutually equidistantly in the longitudinal direction.
8. A method according to any one of the preceding Claims, **characterized** by giving the wave-shaped slit (14; 23; 31) the form of a square wave having rounded crests and troughs.
9. A fastener-device element intended to be attached to side-parts of an absorbent article (1) which includes a central part and front and rear side-parts (2, 3) that project out from the central part on both sides thereof, so as to enable front and rear side-parts on one and the same side of the central part of the article to be joined together, said element in-

cluding one row or continuous string of fastener device (6; 22; 29, 30), **characterized** in that the fastener element (4; 26, 27; 29, 30) includes a row of outwardly projecting identically shaped tongues (7; 34) which extend along one side of said element parallel with the row or string of fastener devices (6; 22; 29, 30).

10. A fastener-device element according to claim 9, **characterized** in that the side of the fastener element (11; 21; 28) that contains the tongues has a wave-shaped outer contour.

11. A fastener-device element according to Claim 10, **characterized** in that each tongue (7) in the row of tongues includes a stud (6); and in that the row of studs extends along the longitudinal centre line of the waves defined by the outer contour of that side of said element containing the tongues.

12. A fastener-device element according to Claim 11, **characterized** in that the studs (6) extend over the full width of respective tongues (7).

13. A fastener-device element according to Claim 9, **characterized** in that the row or the string of fastener devices (29, 30) extends on one side of the tongues (34).

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung von Verschlusselementen für Verschlusseinrichtungen, die dazu bestimmt sind, an Seitenteilen (2, 3) eines absorbierenden Artikels (1) angebracht zu werden, welcher ein Mittelteil und von den jeweiligen Seiten des Mittelteils vorstehende Vorder- und Rückseitenteile (2, 3) enthält, so dass die Vorder- und Rückseitenteile auf derselben Seite des Artikelmitteils miteinander verbindbar sind, **gekennzeichnet durch** Ausführen eines mittigen, längsverlaufenden wellenförmigen Schlitzes (23) in einer Materialbahn (21), die eine sich in Längsrichtung der Materialbahn erstreckende Reihe von Verschlusseinrichtungen (22) enthält, Erstrecken des wellenförmigen Schlitzes (23) seitlich über die Reihe von Verschlusseinrichtungen (22) auf deren beide Seiten und Bewirken, dass sich dessen längsverlaufende Mittellinie mit der längsverlaufenden Mittellinie der Reihe von Verschlusseinrichtungen deckt, und Ausführen von Querschlitz (24, 25), die auf beiden Seiten des wellenförmigen Schlitzes auf diesen treffen, wobei die Querschlitz in Längsrichtung der Materialbahn in einer sich kontinuierlich wiederholenden Abstandssequenz voneinander beabstandet sind.

2. Verfahren zur Herstellung von Verschlusselemen-

ten für Verschlusseinrichtungen, die dazu bestimmt sind, an Seitenteilen (2, 3) eines absorbierenden Artikels (1) angebracht zu werden, der ein Mittelteil und von den jeweiligen Seiten des Mittelteils vorstehende Vorder- und Rückseitenteile (2, 3) enthält, so dass die Vorder- und Rückseitenteile auf derselben Seite des Artikelmitteils miteinander verbindbar sind, **gekennzeichnet durch** Ausführen eines mittigen, längsverlaufenden wellenförmigen Schlitzes (31) in einer Materialbahn (28), die zwei durchgehende Stränge (29, 30) von sich in Längsrichtung der Materialbahn erstreckenden Verschlusseinrichtungen enthält, und Ausführen von Querschlitz (35, 36), die auf beiden Seiten des wellenförmigen Schlitzes auf diesen treffen, wobei die Querschlitz in Längsrichtung der Materialbahn in einer sich kontinuierlich wiederholenden Abstandssequenz voneinander beabstandet sind.

3. Verfahren zur Herstellung von Verschlusselementen für Verschlusseinrichtungen, die dazu bestimmt sind, an Seitenteilen (2, 3) eines absorbierenden Artikels (1) angebracht zu werden, der ein Mittelteil und von den jeweiligen Seiten des Mittelteils vorstehende Vorder- und Rückseitenteile (2, 3) enthält, so dass die Vorder- und Rückseitenteile auf derselben Seite des Artikelmitteils miteinander verbindbar sind, **gekennzeichnet durch** Ausführen eines mittigen, längsverlaufenden wellenförmigen Schlitzes (14; 14') in einer Materialbahn (11; 11'), die einen einzigen sich in Längsrichtung der Materialbahn erstreckenden Mittelstrang von Verschlusseinrichtungsrohlingen (12; 12') enthält, und Bewirken, dass sich der wellenförmige Schlitz (14; 14') quer außerhalb des Strangs (12; 12') von Verschlusseinrichtungsrohlingen auf beiden Strangseiten erstreckt, und durch Ausführen von Querschlitz (15-20; 15', 20'), die auf beiden Seiten des wellenförmigen Schlitzes auf diesen treffen, wobei die Querschlitz in Längsrichtung der Materialbahn in einer sich kontinuierlich wiederholenden Abstandssequenz voneinander beabstandet sind.

4. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1-3, **gekennzeichnet durch** Ausführen des wellenförmigen Schlitzes (14; 14'; 23; 31) derart, dass die hergestellte Welle eine konstante Amplitude und Form in der Materialbahn (11; 21; 28) hat.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, **gekennzeichnet durch** Beenden der Querschlitz (15-20; 15'-20') auf einer Seite der Längsmittellinie des wellenförmigen Schlitzes in den Wellengipfeln des wellenförmigen Schlitzes und Beenden des Querschlitzes auf der anderen Seite der Mittellinie in Wellentälern des wellenförmigen Schlitzes.

6. Verfahren nach einem der voranstehenden Ansprü-

- che, **gekennzeichnet durch** Beabstanden von aufeinanderfolgenden Querschlitzten auf derselben Seite des wellenförmigen Schlitzes (15, 17, 19 bzw. 16, 18, 20) in einem solchen Abstand, dass die genannte Materialbahnschlitzung auf einer Seite des wellenförmigen Schlitzes (14) ein Materialstück erzeugen wird, das eine Anzahl an Wellengipfeln enthält, die der Anzahl an Wellentälern in jedem auf der anderen Materialbahnseite geschaffenen Materialstück entspricht.
7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, **gekennzeichnet durch** Bewirken, dass benachbarte Querschlitzte (24, 25) auf beiden Seiten des wellenförmigen Schlitzes (23) durch die gleichen Stellen auf der Längssymmetrielinie des wellenförmigen Schlitzes gehen und Bewirken, dass die Querschlitzte in gleichmäßigen Abständen in Längsrichtung liegen.
 8. Verfahren nach einem der voranstehenden Ansprüche, **gekennzeichnet durch** Formen des wellenförmigen Schlitzes (14; 23; 31) als Rechteckwelle mit gerundeten Gipfeln und Tälern.
 9. Verschlusseinrichtungselement, das dazu bestimmt ist, an Seitenteilen eines absorbierenden Artikels (1) angebracht zu werden, welcher einen Mittelteil und von dem Mittelteil an dessen beiden Seiten hervorstehende Vorder- und Rückseitenteile (2, 3) enthält, so dass die Vorder- und Rückseitenteile auf derselben Seite des Artikelmittelteils miteinander verbindbar sind, wobei das Element eine Reihe oder einen durchgehenden Strang von Verschlusseinrichtungen (6; 22; 29, 30) enthält, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Verschlusselement (4; 26, 27; 29, 30) eine Reihe von nach außen vorstehenden, identisch geformten Zungen (7; 34) enthält, die sich auf einer Seite des Elements parallel zu der Reihe oder des Strangs von Verschlusseinrichtungen (6; 22; 29, 30) erstrecken.
 10. Verschlusseinrichtungselement nach Anspruch 9, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** diejenige Seite des Verschlusselements (11; 21; 28), die die Zungen enthält, eine wellenförmige Außenkontur besitzt.
 11. Verschlusseinrichtungselement nach Anspruch 10, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** jede Zunge (7) in der Zungenreihe einen Ansatz (6) enthält und die Ansatzreihe sich entlang der Längsmittellinie der Wellen erstreckt, die durch die Außenkontur auf derjenigen Seite des Elements definiert sind, die die Zungen enthält.
 12. Verschlusseinrichtungselement nach Anspruch 11, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Ansätze (6) sich über die gesamte Breite der jeweiligen Zungen

(7) erstrecken.

13. Verschlusseinrichtungselement nach Anspruch 9, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Reihe oder der Strang von Verschlusseinrichtungen (29, 30) sich auf einer Seite der Zungen (34) erstreckt.

Revendications

1. Procédé de fabrication d'éléments d'attache pour dispositifs d'attache qui sont destinés à être fixés aux parties latérales (2, 3) d'un article absorbant (1) qui comprend une partie médiane et des parties latérales avant et arrière (2, 3) qui font saillie à partir des côtés respectifs de ladite partie médiane, de manière à permettre l'assemblage des parties latérales avant et arrière d'un seul et même côté de la partie médiane de l'article, caractérisé en ce que l'on réalise une fente médiane (23) de forme ondulée, s'étendant longitudinalement, dans une bande (21) de matériau qui comprend une seule rangée de dispositifs d'attache (22) qui s'étend dans le sens longitudinal de la bande de matériau, en donnant à la fente (23) de forme ondulée une extension latérale au-delà de la rangée de dispositifs d'attache (22) des deux côtés de celle-ci et en faisant coïncider l'axe géométrique de celle-ci s'étendant longitudinalement avec l'axe géométrique s'étendant longitudinalement de la rangée de dispositifs d'attache, et en réalisant des fentes transversales (24, 25) qui rejoignent la fente de forme ondulée des deux côtés de celle-ci, lesdites fentes transversales étant mutuellement espacées dans le sens longitudinal de la bande de matériau, selon une suite d'espacements qui se répètent de façon continue.
2. Procédé de fabrication d'éléments d'attache pour dispositifs d'attache qui sont destinés à être fixés aux parties latérales (2, 3) d'un article absorbant (1) qui comprend une partie médiane et des parties latérales avant et arrière (2, 3) qui font saillie à partir des côtés respectifs de ladite partie médiane, de manière à permettre l'assemblage des parties latérales avant et arrière d'un seul et même côté de la partie médiane de l'article, caractérisé en ce qu'en réalisant une fente médiane (31) de forme ondulée s'étendant longitudinalement dans une bande (28) de matériau qui comprend deux chapelets continus (29, 30) de dispositifs d'attache qui s'étendent dans le sens longitudinal de la bande de matériau, et en réalisant des fentes transversales (35, 36) qui rejoignent la fente de forme ondulée des deux côtés de celle-ci, lesdites fentes transversales étant mutuellement espacées dans le sens longitudinal de la bande de matériau selon une suite d'espacements qui se répètent de façon continue.

3. Procédé de fabrication d'éléments d'attache pour dispositifs d'attache qui sont destinés à être fixés aux parties latérales (2, 3) d'un article absorbant (1) qui comprend une partie médiane et des parties latérales avant et arrière (2, 3) qui font saillie à partir des côtés respectifs de ladite partie médiane, de manière à permettre l'assemblage des parties latérales avant et arrière d'un seul et même côté de la partie médiane de l'article, caractérisé en ce qu'en réalisant une fente médiane (14 ; 14') de forme ondulée, s'étendant longitudinalement, dans une bande de matériau (11 ; 11') qui comprend un seul chapelet médian de flans (12 ; 12') de dispositifs d'attache, s'étendant dans le sens longitudinal de la bande de matériau, en donnant à la fente (14 ; 14') une extension transversale à l'extérieur du chapelet (12 ; 12') de flans de dispositifs d'attache, des deux côtés dudit chapelet, et en réalisant des fentes transversales (15 à 20 ; 15' à 20') qui rejoignent la fente de forme ondulée des deux côtés de celle-ci, lesdites fentes transversales étant mutuellement espacées dans le sens longitudinal de la bande de matériau selon une suite d'espacements qui se répètent de façon continue.
4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, caractérisé en ce que la fente (14 ; 14' ; 23 ; 31) de forme ondulée est réalisée de façon telle que l'onde formée dans la bande de matériau (11 ; 21 ; 28) a une amplitude et une forme constantes.
5. Procédé selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que les fentes transversales (15 à 20 ; 15' à 20') situées de l'un des côtés de l'axe géométrique longitudinal de la fente de forme ondulée se terminent sur les crêtes d'onde de la fente de forme ondulée, et que les fentes transversales situées de l'autre côté dudit axe géométrique se terminent sur les creux d'onde de la fente de forme ondulée.
6. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que les fentes transversales qui se suivent, situées d'un seul et même côté de la fente de forme ondulée (15, 17, 19 ; respectivement 16, 18, 20) sont espacées d'une distance telle que les fentes citées plus haut pratiquées dans la bande de matériau créent, d'un côté de la fente (14) de forme ondulée, un morceau de matériau qui comprend le même nombre de crêtes d'ondes que le nombre de creux d'onde de chaque morceau de matériau réalisé de l'autre côté de ladite bande de matériau.
7. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que l'on fait passer des fentes transversales adjacentes (24, 25) situées des deux côtés de la fente (23) de forme ondulée par les mêmes points de l'axe de symétrie longitudinal de la fente de forme ondulée ; et que l'on dispose les fentes transversales à équidistance mutuelle dans le sens longitudinal.
8. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que l'on donne à la fente de forme ondulée (14 ; 23 ; 31) la configuration d'une onde carrée comportant des crêtes et des creux arrondis.
9. Élément de dispositif d'attache destiné à être fixé à des parties latérales d'un article absorbant (1) qui comprend une partie médiane et des parties latérales avant et arrière (2, 3) qui font saillie à partir de la partie médiane, des deux côtés de celle-ci, de manière à permettre l'assemblage des parties latérales avant et arrière d'un seul et même côté de la partie médiane de l'article, ledit élément comprenant une seule rangée, ou chapelet, continue de dispositifs d'attache (6 ; 22 ; 29, 30), caractérisé en ce que l'élément d'attache (4 ; 26, 27 ; 29, 30) comprend une rangée de languettes (7 ; 34) de forme identique faisant saillie vers l'extérieur, qui s'étendent sur un seul côté dudit élément parallèlement à la rangée, ou chapelet, de dispositifs d'attache (6 ; 22 ; 29, 30).
10. Élément de dispositif d'attache selon la revendication 9, caractérisé en ce que le côté de l'élément d'attache (11 ; 21 ; 28) qui comporte les languettes présente un contour extérieur de forme ondulée.
11. Élément de dispositif d'attache selon la revendication 10, caractérisé en ce que chaque languette (7) de la rangée de languettes comporte un bouton à tige (6) ; et en ce que la rangée de boutons à tige s'étend sur l'axe géométrique longitudinal des ondulations définies par le contour extérieur du côté dudit élément qui comporte les languettes.
12. Élément de dispositif d'attache selon la revendication 11, caractérisé en ce que les boutons à tige (6) s'étendent sur toute la largeur des languettes (7) respectives.
13. Élément de dispositif d'attache selon la revendication 9, caractérisé en ce que la rangée, ou chapelet, de dispositifs d'attache (29, 30) s'étend d'un seul côté des languettes (34).

Fig. 1

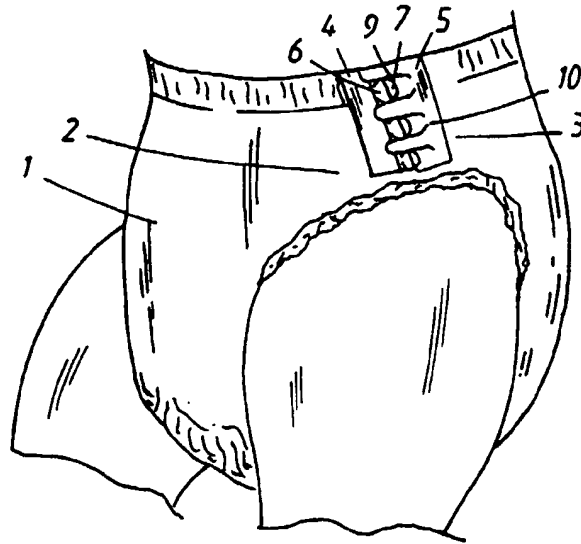


Fig. 2

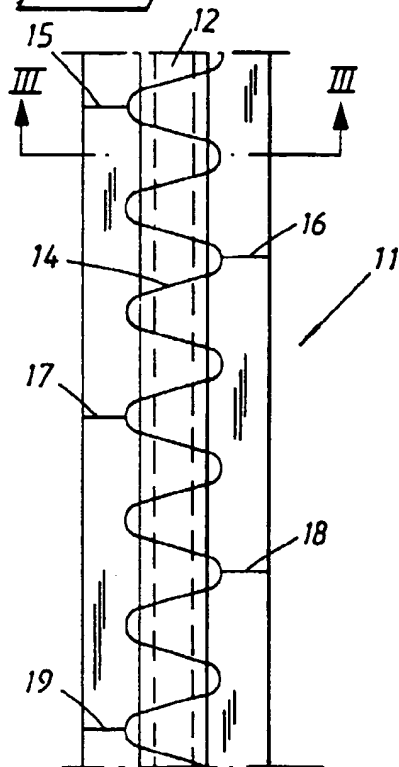


Fig. 3

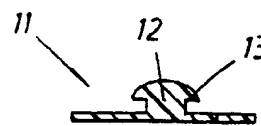


Fig. 4

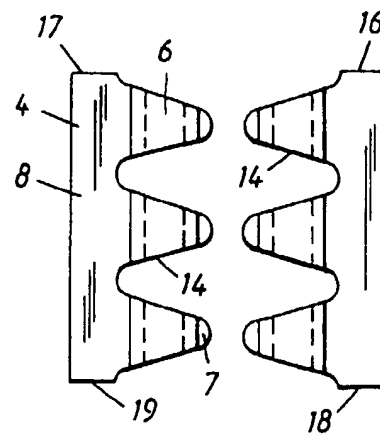


Fig. 5

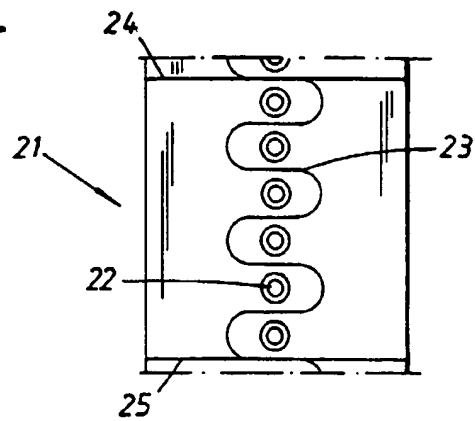


Fig. 6

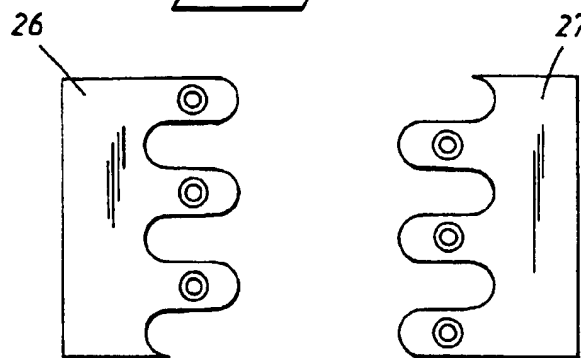


Fig. 7

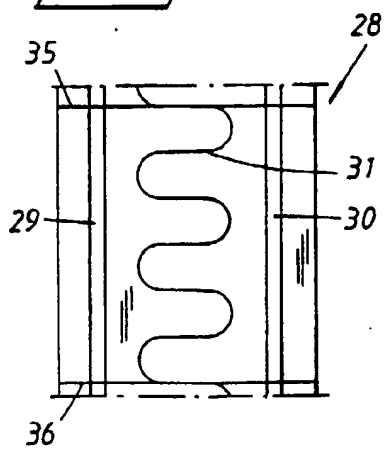


Fig. 8

